

TITLE

ELEMENTS FOR FORMING PRINT-OUT IMAGES

This is a continuation-in-part of U.S. Serial No. 09/521,536 filed on March 8, 2000 which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to an element capable of forming print-out images having a dye forming composition on one side.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Dye forming compositions utilizing hexaarylbiimidazole compounds in admixture with a leuco dye, as well as other additives, are known. A "dye forming" composition is one that contains at least one relatively colorless compound, for example a leuco dye, that can form color as a result of application of energy to the composition. Many of these compositions are less sensitive to radiation in the longer wavelength range of the ultraviolet spectrum. Dye forming compositions disclosed in Sheets, U.S. Patent No. 4,622,286 and Dessauer U.S. Patent No. 4,311,783 contains a leuco dye and a 2,4,5-triphenylimidazolyl compound as defined therein, exhibit more spectral sensitivity in longer wavelength regions of the spectrum. In addition, the dye forming compositions have increased radical reactivity. Such dye forming compositions are particularly useful in proofing papers, printout paper, overlay films, etc.

These dye forming compositions are applied to permeable substrates, e.g., cellulosic substrates, to form an element capable of forming print-out images. A "print-out image" is an instantly accessible, discernible colored pattern resulting from exposure to electromagnetic radiation, for example, ultraviolet radiation. The ideal cellulose containing substrate possesses a number of attributes including, but not limited to, appropriate caliper, basis weight, smoothness, dimensional stability, "hand", color, opacity, solvent holdout, and chemical stability in the presence of the photosensitive dye forming compositions. Products currently manufactured include proofing papers which are coated on one or both sides with a dye forming composition. In the marketplace, two-side coated papers are more preferred, but one-side coated papers are less expensive and are more suitable to the workflow of many customers. It has been found, however, that the one-side coated papers may have a tendency towards greater instability with time.

Although substrates have been found that have almost all the attributes outlined above, they fall short in that the dye forming compositions when applied to them can demonstrate physical and/or chemical instability, i.e., the photosensitivity or photoresponse changes over time. It is believed to be the interaction of the permeable substrate and the dye forming composition that causes these instabilities.

Accordingly, there is a need for dye forming composition coated elements having improved photosensitive stability over time for forming print-out images.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

In a first aspect, the invention relates to an element for forming a print-out image comprising:

(a) a substrate comprising cellulose having a first surface and a second surface;

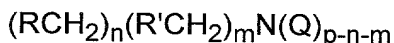
(b) a dye forming composition on the first surface of the substrate; and

(c) a non-dye forming composition on the second surface of the substrate comprising at least one hydrogen donor compound. A non-dye forming composition is one that lacks a color forming dye compound.

The hydrogen donor compound is selected from any of the group of compounds which may donate a hydrogen atom to the lowest excited triplet state of a photoreducible quinone as defined below. Examples of useful hydrogen donor compounds are selected from those organic compounds containing an amine group, a hydroxy group, a phosphine group, a phosphoramidate group, or a β -dialkylaminocarbonyl moiety.

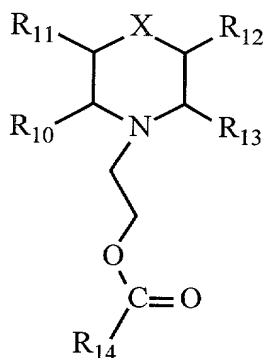
In this first aspect, the invention more specifically relates to an element for forming a print-out image having improved stability wherein the hydrogen donor element comprises a tertiary amine compound selected from the group consisting of:

(i) a tertiary aliphatic amine compound having the structural formula:



wherein $p = 3$, n and m are 0, 1 or 2, Q is $CH_2CH_2O_2CR''$ or $CH_2CH_2CO_2R''$ and R , R' and R'' are the same or different hydrogen atom, or alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, or aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, or alkylaryl group of 7-20 carbon atoms, or alkoxyalkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and

- (ii) a heterocyclic compound having the general structural formula:



wherein X is an oxygen atom, CH₂ group, or a bridge to make a 5-membered cyclic amine,

R₁₀, R₁₁, R₁₂, and R₁₃ are the same or different hydrogen atom, or alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, or aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, or alkylaryl group of 7-20 carbon atoms, or alkoxyalkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and

R₁₄ is a hydrogen atom, or alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, or aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, or alkylaryl group of 7-20 carbon atoms, or alkoxyalkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms.

In this first aspect, the invention still further relates to a process for forming a print-out image having improved stability comprising:

- (a) providing a substrate comprising cellulose having a first surface and a second surface;
- (b) applying a dye forming composition to the first surface of the substrate; and
- (c) applying a non-dye forming composition to the second surface of the substrate, wherein the non-dye forming composition comprises the hydrogen donor compound.

In a second aspect, this invention relates to an element comprising a dye forming composition wherein the dye forming composition comprises at least one hydrogen donor which is different from a leuco dye.

In this second aspect of the invention, an element comprises a dye forming composition wherein the dye forming composition comprises at least one hydrogen donor, specifically, wherein the hydrogen donor comprises the tertiary amine compound.

In this second aspect, the invention further relates to an element comprising a dye forming composition wherein the dye forming composition comprises:

- (1) a film-forming polymeric binder,
- (2) a photooxidant,
- (3) a leuco dye,
- (4) up to 10 % by weight, based on the weight of the total composition, of an acid, and
- (5) a mixture comprising (a) at least one photoreducible quinone, and (b) at least one hydrogen donor compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The element for forming a print-out image of this invention comprises a substrate, comprising cellulose and having a first surface and a second surface; a dye forming composition present on the first surface of the substrate; and a non-dye forming composition present on the second surface of the substrate comprising at least one hydrogen donor compound.

Substrate

Typically the substrate, comprises cellulose which substrate may be non-permeable to gases or liquids, substantially non-permeable to gases or liquids or it may be permeable, typically by way of pores. The cellulose containing substrate ideally possesses a number of attributes including, but not limited to, appropriate caliper, basis weight, smoothness, dimensional stability, "hand" color, opacity, and solvent holdout. In the presence of dye forming compositions chemical stability is also an important attribute. Both coated and uncoated natural cellulosic papers may be employed in this invention. Typically, paper, usually made from a variety of fibrous raw materials such as wood, recycled pulp, cotton, polyethylene, and fiberglass is used. These substrates may be coated on one or both sides. More typically, the cellulose substrate used is 32HG-3 paper, (manufactured by Schweitzer-Mauduit International, Inc.) with a basis weight of about 74 g/m², or 50 pound Point Opaque, made by Consolidated Paper, Inc.

Dye Forming Composition

In general, the dye forming composition comprises a film forming polymeric binder; at least one photooxidant; a leuco dye that is oxidizable to a dye by imidazolyl radicals formed by photolysis of the oxidant, 0 to 10% of an acid, and a mixture containing (i) at least one photoreducible

quinone, and (ii) at least one hydrogen donor compound which is, typically, a tertiary amine compound.

Polymeric Binder:

Various film forming polymeric binders can be used in the compositions of this invention. Suitable binders include, but are not limited to, acrylic homopolymers, such as poly(C₁-C₄ alkyl acrylates); acrylic copolymers, such as copolymers of ethyl acrylate with other acrylic and methacrylic comonomers; methacrylic homopolymers, such as poly(methyl methacrylate); methacrylic copolymers, such as copolymers of methyl methacrylate with other methacrylic and acrylic comonomers; poly(vinyl butyral); cellulose esters, such as cellulose acetate butyrate; poly(alkylene oxides), such as poly(ethylene oxide); and poly(styrene) homopolymer and copolymers, such as brominated poly(styrene).

Typical binders are cellulose acetate esters and poly(vinyl butyral). Typically, the binder may be present in an amount from about 0.5 part to about 200 parts by weight per part of combined weight of a hexaarylbiimidazole and a leuco dye. Generally about 5 to 20 parts by weight are used.

Leuco Dye:

A leuco dye is the reduced form of the dye having one or two hydrogen atoms, the removal of which together with an additional electron, in certain cases, produces the dye. It is known in the dye art that the decolorization of a visibly-colored dye occurs by reduction, with net addition of one or more hydrogen atoms. The change from a visibly-colored dye form to a leuco dye form requires only a small overall change in the structure and mass of the compound but causes a marked visual effect. Many different types of dyes may be formed into a leuco dye. The leuco form of the dye, which comprises one component of the dye forming composition of the present invention, is selected from aminotriaryl-methanes, aminoxanthenes, aminothioxanthenes, amino-9,10-dihydroacridines, aminophenoxazines, aminophenothiazines, aminodihydrophenazines, aminodiphenyl methanes, leuco indamines, aminohydrocinnamic acids (cyanoethanes, leuco methines) and corresponding esters, hydrazines, leuco indigoid dyes, amino 2,3-dihydroanthraquinones, tetrahalo-p,p'-biphenols, 2(p-hydroxyphenyl)-4,5-diphenylimidazoles, indanones, phenethylanilines, and combinations thereof.

Such leuco dyes are described, for example, in U.S. Patent No. 3,445,234, column 2, line 49 to column 8, line 55.

Aminotriarylmethanes are a specifically contemplated class of leuco dye. A preferred class of aminotriarylmethane is characterized by at least two phenyl groups having an R_aR_bN -substituent in the position para to the bond to the methane carbon atom wherein each of R_a and R_b can be the same or different hydrogen atom, C_1 - C_{10} alkyl groups, 2-hydroxyethyl, 2-cyanoethyl, and benzyl and a third aryl group may be the same as or different from the first two aryl groups, and when different, is selected from the following:

(a) Phenyl which can be substituted with lower alkyl, lower alkoxy, alkylamido, chloro, dialkylamino, diphenylamino, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, fluoro or bromo;

(b) Naphthyl which can be substituted with amino, di-lower alkylamino, alkylamino;

(c) Pyridyl which can be substituted with alkyl;

(d) Quinolyl;

(e) Indolinylidene which can be substituted with alkyl; and

(f) Thienyl.

Typically, R_a and R_b are hydrogen or lower alkyl group of 1-4 carbon atoms. Typically the alkyl groups of the above noted substituents are also lower alkyl groups of 1-4 carbon atoms.

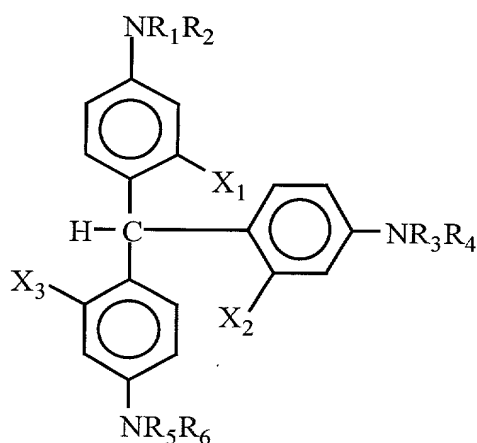
Examples of category (a) aminotriarylmethane leuco dyes are illustrated by chemical structures I through VII below. Within this category (a) of aminotriarylmethane leuco dyes, suitable aminotriarylmethane leuco dyes include, but are not limited to, LCV, D-LCV, LECV, D-LECV, LPCV, LBCV and LV-1. Also included are aminotriarylmethane leuco dyes having different alkyl substituents bonded to the amino moieties wherein each alkyl group is independently selected from C_1 - C_4 alkyl, and aminotriarylmethane leuco dyes comprising any of the preceding named structures that are further substituted with one or more alkyl groups on the aryl rings wherein the latter alkyl groups are independently selected from C_1 - C_3 alkyl. (The chemical names for each of these aminotriarylmethane acronyms are listed in the Examples glossary below.) Typical aminotriarylmethane leuco dyes according to this invention are:

LCV Leuco Crystal Violet; tris(N,N-dimethylaminophenyl)-methane = 4,4',4''-methylidynetris(N,N-dimethyl)-benzenamine

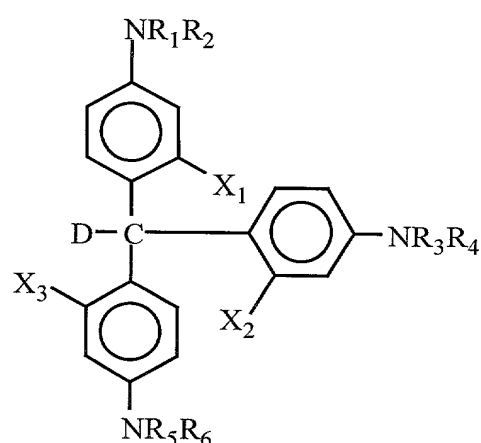
	LECV	tris(N,N-diethylaminophenyl)methane = 4,4',4''-methylidynetris(N,N-diethyl)benzenamine
	LV-2	bis(4-diethylamino-2-methylphenyl) (4-diethylamino-phenyl)methane
5	LV-1	bis(4-N,N-diethylaminophenyl)-(4-N,N-diethylamino-2-methyl-phenyl) methane
	D-LECV	Deutero Leuco Ethyl Crystal Violet; tris(4-N,N-diethylaminophenyl)-1-deuteromethane
10	LPCV	tris(N,N-di-n-propylaminophenyl)methane = 4,4',4''-methylidynetris(N,N-di-i-propyl)benzenamine
	LBCV	tris(N,N-di-n-butylaminophenyl)methane = 4,4',4''-methylidynetris(N,N-di-n-butyl)benzenamine
	D-LCV	Deutero-Leuco Crystal Violet; tris(4-N,N-dimethylaminophenyl)-1- deuteromethane
15	TLA-454	4,4',4''-methylidynetris[N,N-diethyl-3-methyl-benzenamine]
	LMG	Leuco Malachite Green; 4,4'-(phenylmethylene)-bis[N,N-dimethylbenzenamine]
20	D-LV-1	bis(4-N,N-diethylaminophenyl)-(4-N,N-diethylamino-2-methylphenyl)-1-deuteromethane

More typical aminotriarylmethane leuco dyes in this invention are LCV, TLA-454 and LV-1.

Some typical triphenylmethane leuco dyes are represented by the following formulae: Leuco Crystal Violet (Ib), Deutero-Leuco Crystal Violet (IIb), Leuco Ethyl Crystal Violet (Ic), Deutero Leuco Ethyl Crystal Violet (IIc), and the mono-methyl LCV (i.e., all R and X₃ groups are CH₃) (Ie) and its deutero analog (Ile, wherein all R groups are CH₃).



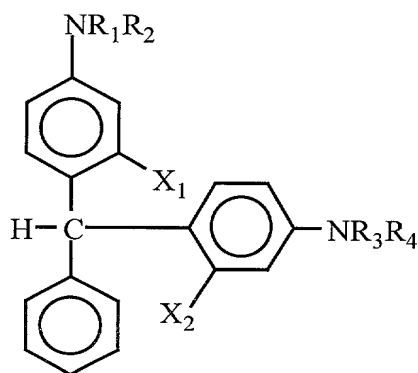
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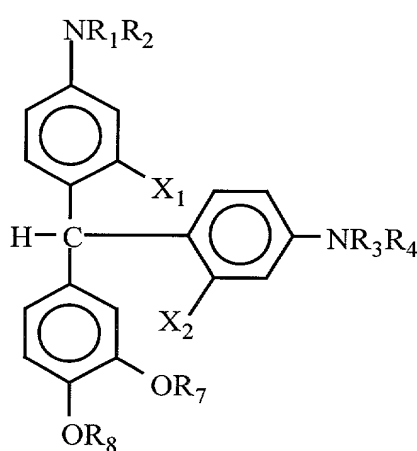
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For chemical structures I and II:

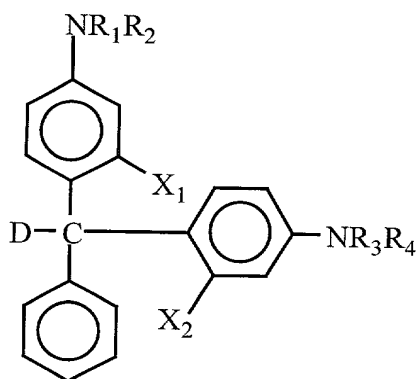
- a) X_1 , X_2 and X_3 are H; R_1 through R_6 are H.
- b) X_1 , X_2 and X_3 are H; R_1 through R_6 are CH_3 .
- c) X_1 , X_2 and X_3 are H; R_1 through R_6 are C_2H_5 .
- d) X_1 , X_2 and X_3 are H; R_1 through R_6 are independently selected from H and C_3 - C_8 alkyl.
- e) X_1 and X_2 are H; X_3 is CH_3 ; R_1 through R_6 are independently selected from H and C_1 - C_8 alkyl.
- f) X_1 is H; X_2 and X_3 are CH_3 ; R_1 through R_6 are independently selected from H and C_1 - C_8 alkyl.
- g) X_1 , X_2 and X_3 are H; R_1 , R_3 and R_5 are independently selected from aryl C_6 - C_{10} ; substituted C_6 - C_{10} aryl; and R_2 , R_4 , and R_6 are H.



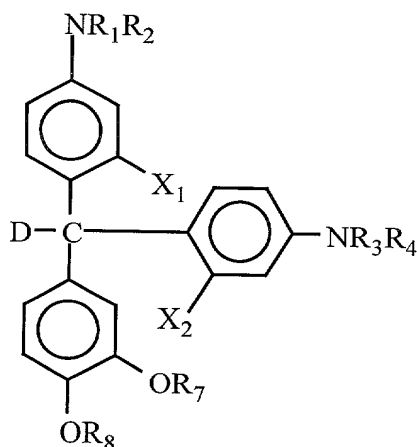
III



IV



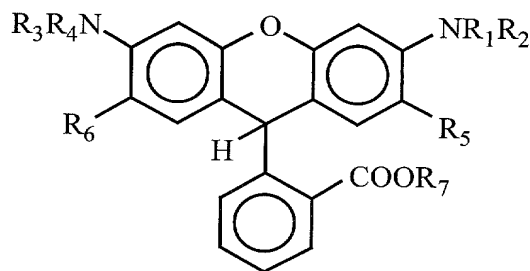
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VI

For chemical structures III through VI:

- a) X_1 and X_2 are H; and R_1 through R_4 are independently selected from H and C_1 - C_8 alkyl
- b) $X_1, X_2 = H$ and R_1 and R_3 are aryl; and R_2 and R_4 are H
- c) $X_1 = CH_3, X_2 = H$ and R_1 through R_4 are independently selected from H and C_1 - C_8 alkyl; and R_7 and R_8 are independently selected from C_1 - C_8 alkyl, or R_7 and R_8 are bridged to form a cyclic attachment with a CH_2 - or C_2H_4 -bond, thereby forming a five- or six- membered ring, respectively.



VII

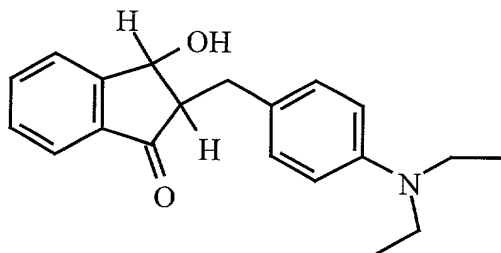
For chemical structure VII:

- a) R is independently selected from H, C_1 - C_8 alkyl; R_5 and R_6 are independently selected from H and C_1 - C_4 alkyl; R_1

through R₄ are independently selected from H and C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₆-C₁₀ aryl with the proviso that, if R₁ and R₃ are aryl, then R₂ and R₄ are hydrogen.

Typical leuco dyes in this invention include, but are not limited to, aminotriarylmethanes, indanones, and aminoxanthenes.

Indanones:



The leuco dye(s) can be present in the compositions in the amount of at least about 3% by weight, typically about 4% to about 20% by weight. Deuterium is meant by the symbol "D" in the above structures.

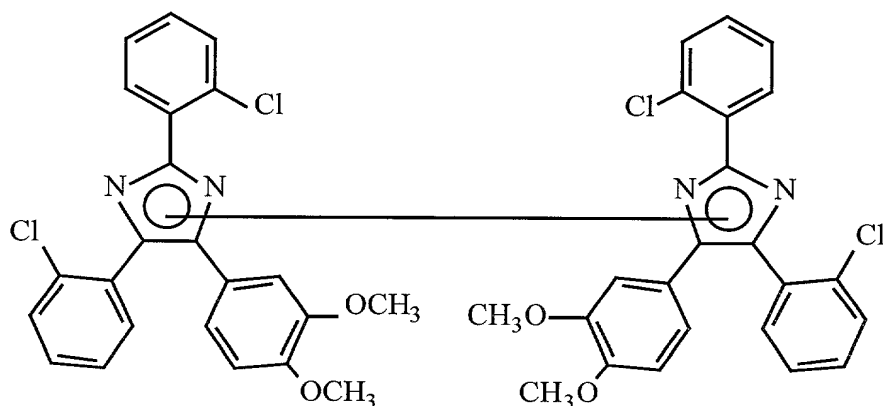
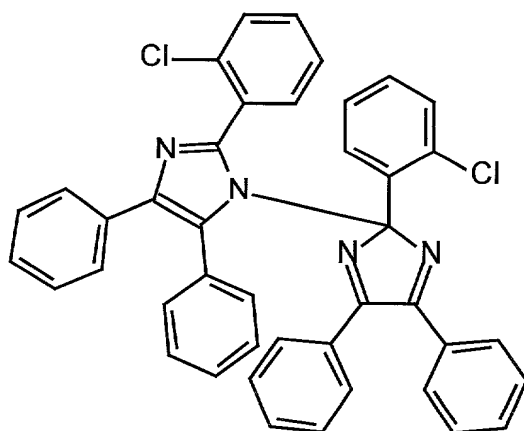
PhotoOxidant:

The photooxidation system of the dye-forming composition is described below.

Photooxidants useful in the present invention are known as the hexaarylbiimidazoles, which include certain 2,4,5,2',4',5'-hexaarylbiimidazole compounds (HABI). A HABI oxidation system includes at least one HABI compound which furnishes free radicals when photoactivated. In the imaging systems of this invention, the generation of free radicals form an image, such as, for example, by leuco dye oxidation to form color.

Certain substituted 2,4,5,2',4',5'-hexaarylbiimidazole compounds useful in this invention are disclosed in: Chambers, U.S. Patent 3,479,185; Cescon, U.S. Patent 3,784,557; Dessauer, U.S. Patent 4,311,783; and Sheets, U.S. Patent 4,622,286.

The 2-aryl groups of the HABIs disclosed in these and related patents are themselves substituted in the 2 and 2' positions (for example, o-chloro (o-Cl) or o-alkoxy (o-OR), where R is selected from C₁-C₈ alkyl). The structure of useful HABIs include hexaphenylbiimidazoles in which the other positions on the phenyl substituents are unsubstituted or substituted with chloro, methyl or alkoxy, are believed to be as follows:



The HABI compounds described below may be formed by the oxidation of triarylhydrazines and can exist as different isomers, the structure of the predominant one is listed as such:

CDM-HABI the substance formed by the oxidation of 2-(*o*-chlorophenyl)-4,5-di-(3-methoxyphenyl)imidazole; the predominant isomer is unknown. [CAS Registry #29864-34-4]

***o*-Cl-HABI** the substance formed by oxidation of 2-(*o*-chlorophenyl)-4,5-diphenylimidazole; the predominant isomer is 1H-imidazole, 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-[2-(2-chlorophenyl)-4,5-diphenyl-2H-imidazol-2-yl]-4,5-diphenyl- [CAS Registry #1707-68-2]

***o*-EtO-HABI** the substance formed by oxidation of 2-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-4,5-diphenylimidazole; the predominant isomer is 1H-imidazole, 2-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-1-[2-(2-ethoxyphenyl)-4,5-diphenyl-2H-imidazol-2-yl]-4,5-diphenyl- [CAS Registry #29864-18-4]

- TCTM-HABI** the substance formed by oxidation of 2,4-(2-chlorophenyl)-5-(3,4- dimethoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazole. The predominant isomer is unknown. [CAS Registry #233767-21-0]
- 5 **TCDM-HABI** the substance formed by co-oxidation of 2,4-(2-chlorophenyl)-5-(3,4- dimethoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazole and 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-4,5-diphenyl-1H- imidazole which gives rise to at least two unique isomers as well as the *o*-Cl-HABI and TCTM-HABI substances described
- 10 supra. The predominant isomer is unknown. [CAS Registry #100486-97-3]

Some suitable HABI compounds for this invention include, but are not limited to, all those listed in this specification. HABIs may be used in combination with another, for example, a mixture of *o*-Cl-HABI and *o*-EtO-

15 HABI.

Typical HABI compounds (HABIs) for this invention include CDM-HABI, TCDM-HABI and TCTM-HABI.

The HABI compounds can be present in this invention in the amount of from about 1% to about 10% by weight, more typically from

20 about 2 to about 4% by weight, based on the weight of the total composition.

Acid:

The dye forming composition may comprise 0 to about 10% of an acid. The acid concentration may be zero in the case where a co-oxidant and/or photoacid generator, such as tribromomethylphenylsulfone, are

25 used instead. Some suitable acids include dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid, richonic acid, and p-toluenesulfonic acid monohydrate.

Photoreducible Quinone:

Some suitable photoreducible quinones contemplated for use in the dye forming composition are described in U.S. Patent No. 3,658,543,

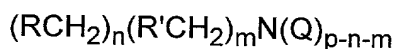
30 column 9, lines 1 to 46. Typical photoreducible quinones include 1,6-pyrenequinone, 1,8-pyrenequinone, 9,10-phenanthrenequinone and mixtures thereof, which absorb principally in the 400 to 550 nm region. The amount of photoreducible quinone is based on the photooxidant used

35 and molar ratios of from about 0.01:1 to about 2:1 may be typically employed, with ratios of about 0.2:1 to about 0.6:1 more typically employed.

Hydrogen Donor:

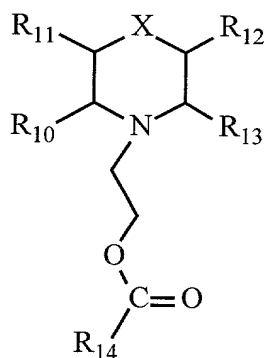
The hydrogen donor compound is a compound which may donate a hydrogen atom to the lowest excited triplet state of a photoreducible quinone. Examples of useful hydrogen donor compounds are organic compounds containing an amine group, a hydroxy group, a phosphine group, a phosphoramidate group, or a β -dialkylaminocarbonyl moiety. Typically, the hydrogen donor comprises at least one tertiary amine compound which is:

- (i) an aliphatic amine compound having the structural formula:



wherein $p = 3$, n and m are 0, 1 or 2, Q is $CH_2CH_2O_2CR''$ or $CH_2CH_2CO_2R''$ and R , R' and R'' are the same or different hydrogen atom, or alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, or aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, or alkylaryl group of 7-20 carbon atoms, or alkoxyalkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms; and

- (ii) a cyclic amine having the structural formula:



wherein X is an oxygen atom, CH₂ group or a bridge to make a 5-membered cyclic amine,

R₁₀, R₁₁, R₁₂, and R₁₃ are the same or different hydrogen atom, or alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, or aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, or alkylaryl group of 7-20 carbon atoms, or alkoxyalkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, and

R₁₄ is a hydrogen atom, or alkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms, or aryl group of 6 to 10 carbon atoms, or alkylaryl group of 7-20 carbon atoms, or alkoxyalkyl group of 1 to 12 carbon atoms.

Some examples of aliphatic amine compounds include triethanolamine triacetate, triethanolamine tripropionate, triethanolamine tributyrate, triethanolamine trivalerate, N,N-dibenzylethanolamine acetate, N,N-dibenzylethanolamine propionate, N,N-dibenzylethanolamine butyrate, N-benzyl(diethanolamine diacetate). Some examples of cyclic amines include 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)morpholine acetate, 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)morpholine propionate, 1-piperidineethanol acetate, 1-pyrrolidineethanol acetate. Typically triethanolamine triacetate or N,N-dibenzylethanolamine acetate are used. These compounds are readily prepared by esterification of a suitable carboxylic acid, or its derivative such as an acid chloride or anhydride, with triethanolamine, or by transesterification. Typical processes for their preparation are disclosed in the *Journal of American Chemical Society*, **47**, 2,966 (1925) or *Journal of Chemical Society, Japan, Ind. Chem. Section*, **57**, 402 (1954).

The molar ratios of the tertiary amine compound to the photooxidant are about 1:1 to about 90:1, preferably 10:1 to 20:1.

Additives:

Inert infusible fillers may be employed in the dye forming composition. Examples of inert infusible fillers include titanium dioxide, organophilic colloidal silica, bentonite, powdered glass, micron-sized alumina and mica in minor, noninterfering amounts. Formulations containing micron-sized amorphous silicas, as, for example, the "Syloid" silica gels, sold by W. R. Grace & Co., are particularly useful for providing a "tooth" for pencil or ink receptivity and eliminating blocking tendencies.

With some polymeric binders, it is desirable to add a plasticizer, e.g., solid or liquid, to give flexibility to the film or coating. Suitable plasticizers such as Merpol® 2660 are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,658,543, column 10, lines 20 to 73, incorporated herein by reference. A typical liquid plasticizer is nonylphenoxypoly-(ethyleneoxy)-ethanol. A typical solid plasticizer is N-ethyl-p-toluenesulfonamide. Other commercially available phthalate esters (e.g., alkyl benzyl phthalates), benzenesulfonamides/toluenesulfonamides (e.g., N-ethyl-o(or p)-toluenesulfonamide; and N-(n-Butyl)benzenesulfonamide) may also be suitable plasticizers. A specific example of a suitable plasticizer is 1,2 benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester commercially available under the name "Santicizer 160", and 2(or 4)methyl-benzensulfonamide commercially available under the name "Uniplex 171" which is a mixture of the two isomers. The plasticizers can be used in total concentrations

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ranging from 1:20 to 5:3, preferably 1:5 to 1:2, based on the weight of polymeric binder used. Light stabilizers such as substituted 2-(hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazoles may also be useful in this invention.

In preparing the dye forming and the non dye forming formulations, generally inert solvents are employed which are volatile at ordinary pressures. Examples include alcohols and ether alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, 2-propanol, butanol, and ethylene glycol; esters such as methyl acetate and ethyl acetate; aromatics such as benzene, o-dichlorobenzene and toluene; ketones such as acetone, methyl ethyl ketone and 3-pentanone; aliphatic halocarbons such as methylene chloride, chloroform, 1,1,2,-trichloroethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane and 1,1,2-trichloroethylene; miscellaneous solvents such as dimethylsulfoxide, pyridine, tetrahydrofuran, dioxane, dicyanocyclobutane and 1-methyl-2-oxo-hexamethyleneimine; and mixtures of these solvents in various proportions as may be required to attain solutions. It may be beneficial to leave a small residue of solvent in the dried composition so that the desired degree of imaging can be obtained upon subsequent irradiation.

Antiblocking agents, such as Zonyl® FTS, may also be employed on one or both sides of the substrate to prevent the coatings from adhering to one another.

Still another additive in the dye forming composition is an energy-transfer dye of the type disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 3,479,185, column 5, lines 57 to 74. Generally such energy-transfer dyes are present in about 0.5 to 3.0% by weight based on the weight of solids including binder component, if present. Other energy transfer dyes are included in U.S. Patent Nos. 3,479,185, 3,533,797 and 3,647,467.

Non-Dye Forming Composition

The non-dye forming composition of this invention comprises a hydrogen donor composition. The hydrogen donor may be selected from the group of compounds which may donate a hydrogen atom to the lowest excited triplet state of a photoreducible quinone as defined above. Typically the hydrogen donor is selected from the group recited above for the dye forming composition. More typically, the hydrogen donor comprises a tertiary amine compound as previously described.

Some specific examples of useful aliphatic tertiary amine compounds contemplated are triethanolamine triacetate (TEATA), triethanolamine tripropionate, triethanolamine tributyrate, triethanolamine

trivalerate, N,N-dibenzylethanolamine acetate, N,N-dibenzylethanolamine propionate, N,N-dibenzylethanolamine butyrate and N-benzyl(diethanolamine diacetate). Other useful aliphatic amines include triethylamine, tripropylamine, tribenzylamine, and

5 tetraethylethylenediamine tetraacetate.

Some specific examples of useful cyclic tertiary amine compounds are 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)morpholine acetate, 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)morpholine propionate, 1-piperidineethanol acetate, 1-pyrrolidineethanol acetate, and 1-benzyl-4-piperidone.

10 Typically triethanolamine triacetate or N,N-dibenzylethanolamine acetate are used. These compounds are readily prepared by esterification of a suitable carboxylic acid, or its derivative such as an acid chloride or anhydride, with triethanolamine, or by transesterification. Typical processes for their preparation are disclosed in the Journal of

15 American Chemical Society, 47, 2,966 (1925) or Journal of Chemical Society, Japan, Ind. Chem. Section, 57, 402 (1954).

The hydrogen donor compound is present in the amount of about 2 to about 20 % by weight, more typically in the amount of about 5 to about 10 % by weight, based on the weight of the total non dye forming

20 composition.

In addition to the above described tertiary amines, other hydrogen donor compounds are contemplated including hydroxy group-containing compounds, for example aliphatic alcohol such as 2-propanol, hydrobenzoin (1,2-diphenylethanediol) benzhydrol, phenol, 2,6-di-t-butyl-4-methylphenol; polyols such as poly(ethylene glycol), examples of commercially available poly(ethylene) glycol include Carbowax® 600 Carbowax® 550 (sold by Union Carbide Corporation/The Dow Chemical Company), Igepal®-CO-210 (sold by GAF), or Merpol® 2660 (sold by E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company); poly(propylene glycol); compounds

25 containing a phosphine group, such as methylenebis(diphenylphosphine); compounds containing a phosphoramidate group such as phosphoramidate, hexamethylphosphoramidate or hexaethylphosphoramidate; compounds containing a carboxylic acid group or ester of carboxylic acid, such as succinic acid ester, such as diethyl succinate; 2-imidazolidones, such as ethylene urea or N-methoxyethylethylene urea; Mannich bases, such as

35 TMNTP (trimethyl nitrilotripropionate).

Binders and Additives:

The non-dye forming composition may also comprise polymeric binders of the kind previously described for the dye forming composition. Some suitable binders include cellulose acetate butyrate, cellulose acetate propionate and polyvinyl butyral. Useful additives for the non-dye forming composition are plasticizers, quinones, surfactants, fillers (materials that will not melt under the conditions of use), matting agents or antiblocking agents as described above for the dye forming composition as previously described for the dye forming composition.

10 Process

For imaging uses, the dye forming and the non-dye forming compositions of this invention may be coated upon or impregnated in substrates following known techniques. The compositions, usually as a solution in a carrier solvent described above, may be sprayed, brushed, applied by a reverse roll coater, a roller or an immersion coater, an extrusion dye coater, flowed over the surface, picked up by immersion or spread by other means, and the solvent evaporated.

Any convenient source providing radiation of wavelengths in the range of 200 nm to 400 nm may be used to activate the dye forming composition for triphenylimidazolyl radical formation and print-out image formation. The radiation may be natural or artificial, monochromatic or polychromatic, incoherent or coherent, and should be sufficiently intense for proper activation. Deactivation of the image occurs with visible light, 400-550 nm range.

Conventional light sources include fluorescent lamps, mercury, metal additive and arc lamps. Coherent light sources are the pulsed nitrogen-, xenon, argon ion- and ionized neon-lasers whose emissions fall within or overlap the ultraviolet or visible absorption bands of the photoinitiator. Ultraviolet and near-visible radiation-emitting cathode ray tubes widely useful in printout systems for writing on photosensitive materials are also useful with the subject compositions.

Images may be formed by writing with a beam of the activating light or by exposing to such light a selected area behind a negative, stencil, or other relatively opaque pattern. The negative may be silver on cellulose acetate or polyester film or one in which its opacity results from aggregations of areas having different refractive indices. Image formation may also be effected in conventional diazo printing apparatus, graphic arts exposure or electronic flash equipment and by projection as described in

U.S. Patent No. 3,661,461. The light exposure time may vary from a fraction of a second to several minutes, depending upon the intensity and spectral energy distribution of the light, its distance from the composition, the nature and amount of the composition available, and the intensity of color in the image desired.

These the element for forming the print out image are useful where controlled exposure may yield negative or positive images, e.g., Dylux® proofing papers, printout paper, e.g., for the Du Pont aca® automatic clinical analyzer; garment pattern papers, and heatfix type papers.

EXAMPLES

Glossary:

TEATA	triethanolamine triacetate (hydrogen donor)
DBEAAc	dibenzylethanolamine acetate (hydrogen donor)
PHQ	9,10-phenanthrenequinone
PYQ	mixture of 1,8-pyrenequinone and 1,6-pyrenequinone (photoreducible quinone)
TLA-454	4,4',4''-methylidynetris[N,N-diethyl-3-methyl-benzenamine] (leuco dye)
TCDM-HABI	the substance formed by co-oxidation of 2,4-(2-chlorophenyl)-5-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-1H-imidazole and 2-(2-chlorophenyl)-4,5-diphenyl-1H-imidazole which gives rise to at least two unique isomers as well as the o-Cl-HABI and TCTM-HABI substances described supra. The predominant isomer is unknown. [CAS Registry #100486-97-3]
DBSA	dodecylbenzene sulfonic acid (acid)
Zonyl® FTS	fluorotelomer stearate (antiblocking agent)
NETS	N-ethyl-p-toluenesulfonamide (plasticizer)
Syloid® 63	amorphous silica (filler)
Syloid® 620	amorphous silica (filler)
Merpol® OPP 2660	o-phenylphenol adduct with about 2.25 mol of ethylene oxide (plasticizer)

EXAMPLE 1

This example describes the preparation of an element having a dye forming composition on a first side of a cellulose containing substrate (also known as the "facecoating") and a non dye forming composition comprising a hydrogen donor composition on a second side of the substrate (also referred to as the "backcoating").

A dye-forming composition with viscosity from 270-320 cP @ 80°F was prepared as shown in Table 1:

Table 1: Dye-forming composition

Ingredient Name	Solids (g)	% Solids	% of Wet Coating
Acetone	268,675.37	N/A	74.04%
Isopropanol (2-propanol)	26,595.00	N/A	7.33%
DBSA	2,177.28	3.22%	0.60%
TCDM-HABI	1,560.38	2.31%	0.43%
Syloid® 63	2,068.42	3.06%	0.57%
Syloid® 620	508.03	0.75%	0.14%
Merpol® OPP 2660	7,547.90	11.16%	2.08%
NETS	8,491.39	12.56%	2.34%
TLA-454	943.49	1.40%	0.26%
TEATA	4,935.17	7.30%	1.36%
PHQ	254.02	0.38%	0.07%
PYQ	5.08	0.01%	0.00%
Zonyl® FTS	108.86	0.16%	0.03%
CAB-381-20 (cellulose acetate butyrate, 20 sec viscosity)	26,018.50	38.48%	7.17%
CAB-381-0.5 (cellulose acetate butyrate, 0.5 sec viscosity)	12,991.10	19.21%	3.58%
Total Solids:	67,609.62	100.00%	100.00%
Total Solvent:	295,270.38		
Total Solution:	362,880.00		
% Solids:	18.63%		

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A dilute precoat composition with viscosity from 30-45 seconds, #2 Ford Cup @ 75°F, was prepared by diluting 145,152 g of the dye forming composition to 7.5% solids with 217,728 g of acetone and 2-propanol in the same ratio as in the dye forming composition.

10

Non-dye forming compositions A, with viscosity = 45-55 cP @ 72°F, was prepared as in the following Tables:

Table 2: Non-dye-forming composition A

Ingredient	Solids (g)	% Solids	% of Wet Coating
Acetone	299,725.01	N/A	82.591%
Isopropanol (2-propanol)	29,679.33	N/A	8.178%
Syloid® 63	1,142.70	3.411%	0.315%
Syloid® 620	281.20	0.839%	0.077%
Merpol® OPP 2660	3,633.50	10.847%	1.001%
NETS	4,098.50	12.236%	1.129%
TEATA	2,381.90	7.111%	0.656%
PHQ	140.60	0.420%	0.039%
CAB-381-20 (cellulose acetate butyrate, 20 sec viscosity)	14,560.50	43.469%	4.012%
CAB-381-0.5 (cellulose acetate butyrate, 0.5 sec viscosity)	7,257.62	21.667%	2.000%
Total Solids:	33,496.52	100.000%	100.000%
Total Solvent:	329,404.35		
Total Solution:	362,900.87		
% Solids:	9.23%		

The dilute precoat of the dye forming composition shown in Table 1 was applied to the SMI 32HG-3 paper sheet using a #10 Mayer rod for a wet coat weight of 3-4 lbs/1,000 square feet. Dry coating weight was 0.35-0.55 lbs/ 1,000 square feet. This coating was dried for 4 seconds in a high velocity impingement oven with an air temperature of 220°F.

Then, the non-dye forming backcoating composition A with TEATA (9.2% solids) was applied to the uncoated side of the substrate opposite to the coated side. The backcoating was applied with a #10 Mayer rod with a wet coat weight of 3-4 lbs/1000 square feet. The coating was then dried for 4 seconds in a high velocity impingement oven with an air temperature of 220°F. This results in a substrate with backcoating side.

Finally, the undiluted dye forming composition shown in Table 1 was applied to the side of the substrate opposite the backcoating side using a reverse-roll applicator at a coat weight of 1.9 lbs/1,000 square feet. This was dried for 2 seconds at 115°F, 2 seconds at 150°F and

finally for 1 second at 90°F, to a residual solvent content of about 23 g/ream to form a facecoating on the side of the substrate opposite to the backcoating.